

Cleanliness and Sterilizing

If you know much about breweries you will be surprised and pleased with the cleanliness of ours. We take every precaution which hygienic science and conscientious brewing have ever devised to prevent infection of our

AMERICAN QUEEN

Every bottle undergoes several processes of cleansing and inspection, and when sealed is put through a long, slow process of sterilization and pasteurizing, lasting 1 1/4 hours, at temperatures which make germ life an impossibility. Drinkers of draught beer are equally protected. Every keg we use is first lined with pitch under pressure, which leaves it clean as porcelain, insuring purity and the total preservation of its rich, rare flavor. *American Queen will not make you bilious.* It strengthens the nerves and body with pure, natural vegetable food, easy to digest.

Keep it in your home and call for it at all hotels, cafes, clubs and saloons.

ACME BREWING CO., Macon, Ga.

Watch for next ad on Malt and Hops.



TRYING TO PROVE WILLIAMS INSANE

(Continued from Page 4)

usual questions relative to occupation, etc., stated that he was the credit man for William Johnson & Son. He had received a revolver from defendant and allowed him a credit of \$150 on an account which defendant was owing the firm. The revolver was given to witness by defendant in John White's store and was subsequently sold by Johnson & Son. Witness stated that defendant had produced the revolver from some place in the store and had not taken it from his person when tendering it to witness.

B. Forbes.

Mr. Forbes said that he had sold a revolver to defendant on May 29, 1904, and had sold him nothing of the

YELLOW FEVER.

HOUSEHOLDERS CAUTIONED.

Disinfect Your Premises. To insure a healthy home and prevent sickness, purify the cellar, closets, sinks, drains, dusty or damp corners and cracks—moulds behind plumbing, and every spot where disease germs may develop, with Platt's Chlorides. It is an odorless, colorless liquid disinfectant, which destroys foul odors and disease-breeding matter. When diluted with ten parts of water for household use, it costs less than 5 cents a quart. Sold every where in quart bottles. Prepared only by Henry B. Platt, N. Y. 12aulw

ALL SIZES.

The designer, who looks after the fitting of men of irregular sizes, lies awake at nights—so he says—thinking out new ideas for properly clothing short, stout, long-stout, long-limbed and the short-limbed man.

His patterns are perfect and they do away with the services of the merchant tailor. Extra-stout or extra-thin men may be suited at \$7.50 to \$15.00 and at prices between. The fabrics are the newest and the workmanship is perfect.

Try us, please, if you have any idea that you can't be fitted.

Why Pay More?

H. O. ANSON
CASH CLOTHIER

Phone 297

Cor. Main and Palafox Sts.

kind since. The revolver sold defendant had been charged and the price of same was \$6.00. Defendant had attempted to purchase another revolver from witness but the latter had refused to sell it. Defendant had, however, secured the pistol and taken it away with him, retaining possession of it about 15 minutes. Defendant had later returned the revolver to witness at John White's store.

Witness was asked under what circumstances defendant obtained the revolver by the state, and defense objected to the question. The objection was sustained. The jury was ordered to retire from the room while the attorneys argued upon the matter. State's Attorney Kehoe said, in argument, that the state expected to show that defendant had tendered a check in payment for the pistol and that Mr. Forbes declined to take it; that Williams had said they could take that or nothing and had walked out of the store with the pistol; the intent being to prove that defendant habitually carried a pistol and whether he was really insane or was only a vicious person. The court ruled the testimony inadmissible.

Attorney Maxwell then moved to strike out that portion of Archie Williams's testimony, given the day previous, relative to the time said Archie Williams had sold out his business in Century. State's Attorney Kehoe and Attorney A. C. Blount argued against the motion. The court ruled in favor of defense and, when the jury returned to the court room instructed them not to consider that part of Archie Williams's testimony in regard to the date he disposed of the business in question.

Jas. C. Van Pelt.

Mr. Van Pelt, being recalled by defense, stated that he had talked with defendant the day following the killing of John White. Witness had asked him what he was in jail for and defendant replied that he did not know; if he had killed John White he didn't know anything about it.

Q—Had you ever given this defendant permission to carry a pistol and if so when was that permission given?
A—I gave him permission to carry a pistol between the store and his home.

Q—Did he state why he desired to have the privilege of carrying a pistol?
A—Yes, sir.

Q—What was the reason given for making the request?

State objected to the question and the objection was sustained by the court.

Cross Examination.

Q—You say you had given him permission?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—What do you mean by permission?

A—I appointed him a special deputy.

Q—At the time John White was killed was he still a special deputy?

A—No, sir.

Q—Had you taken the permission away from him?

A—Yes, sir.

Witness stated that defendant had told him he had no recollection of killing John White and that if he had killed him he was sorry for it. Witness had made no mention regarding the other two he had shot but said he was ready to die if necessary. Wit-

ness had not said "If I killed Mr. White I am sorry, but for the others I don't give a d—."

Defense then asked Dr. J. A. McDonald be called as a witness; sheriff called him and reported "no answer." Defense then asked leave to put him on the stand if he should come in during the progress of the trial, to which the state interposed no objection.

The defense then rested its case. There was some argument over the evidence given by C. P. Bobe at the coroner's inquest, a portion of which defense desired to offer in evidence. The state objected and the testimony was allowed to go in. It was relative to what defendant had said to Mr. Bobe after he had been placed under arrest and was being taken to the jail.

Witnesses in Rebuttal.

J. K. Quarles was then called by the state in rebuttal, for the purpose of proving the mental condition of the prisoner and proved a strong witness for the state.

Witness had known William F. Williams for about 5 or 6 years and had seen him nearly every day for the past four years. Witness said he was a brother-in-law of Jim Nix and had stopped at the store at noon daily to accompany Mr. Nix to dinner. It was upon these occasions that witness had seen Williams. He had frequently talked with defendant but had never noticed anything peculiar about him.

Q—Were you in town the day John White was killed?

A—Yes, sir, I was.

Q—Had you seen Williams that day?

A—I saw him, I suppose, about 20 or 30 minutes before the shooting.

Q—Where was he?

A—I saw him standing in front of Nick's restaurant. Ed Dansby was with me.

Q—What happened then?

A—He asked us to have a cigar.

Q—How long did you talk with him at that time?

A—Two or three minutes.

Q—Anything unusual happen at that time?

A—Not that I know of.

Q—You saw nothing about him out of the usual?

A—I did not.

Q—Could you tell whether or not he was drunk at that time.

A—He didn't seem so.

After retreating some of the testimony already given witness said Williams took out a blank check and made it out for the sum of one dollar. Defendants' hand was steady when the check was being filled out. Defendant subsequently handed the check to a boy who was behind the cigar counter.

Court then took a recess on account of the severe thunder storm, it being impossible to distinguish what attorneys and witnesses were saying owing to the noise.

Court Reconvenes After Recess.

After the recess counsel for defendant objected to any testimony relative to what the check contained, holding that it should be introduced in evidence if it was desired to prove anything regarding it. The objection was overruled and an exception taken.

Examination of witness being continued he stated that he had not seen witness from the time the cigar was purchased by Williams until he saw him in court excepting when he saw defendant in custody of officers, immediately after the shooting being taken to the county jail. Witness was then standing in front of Sheppard's

store on South Palafox street, near Zaragoza, where he had proceeded immediately after leaving Williams at Nick Apostole's restaurant. About 20 or 30 minutes had elapsed and the cigar which he had lighted at Nick's place had been only half smoked.

Lazar Cahn.

Lazar Cahn, son of Sol Cahn, stated that Williams had entered his father's store just before the killing and purchased a package of gum. Witness had frequently seen defendant and had talked with him almost daily. It was the custom of defendant to come into Mr. Cahn's store as he had a regular account there. On the occasion in question witness had noticed nothing peculiar in the actions of defendant and had not noticed whether or not he had been drinking; witness exhibited no indications of drunkenness at that time.

When John White was killed witness was standing on the sidewalk in front of the store; he heard the pistol shot. Witness had never noticed anything peculiar in the conduct of defendant.

James Nix.

James Nix, being recalled by the state in rebuttal, said he had been working with defendant for about four years; on the day of the killing he and defendant had spent nearly the entire day checking up the clothing stock in Mr. White's store. He had not on that day nor at any previous time noticed anything peculiar in the actions of defendant. If defendant had been drinking on the day of the killing witness was not aware of the fact.

James White.

Mr. White, upon being recalled, said he had been intimately associated with Williams in a business way for several years. During that time defendant had been employed as a clerk in the store of Mr. White's father. He had seen defendant every day and had never noticed anything peculiar in his actions.

G. J. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan stated that he had known defendant for about fifteen years; had not been intimately associated with him, but knew him in a general way; had seen defendant as often as twice a day on many occasions and saw him once nearly every day. During the fifteen years of his acquaintance witness had never noticed anything peculiar about Williams; nothing that would in any way indicate insanity.

E. Mead Wilson.

Mr. Wilson stated that he was a conductor in the employ of the L. & N. R. R.; he had known defendant, whom he identified; he was also acquainted with John White. Mr. Wilson recollected some trouble he had with Williams one Sunday night on route from Cantonment to Pensacola, but could not fix the exact date as January 15. He had not noticed that Williams was under the influence of liquor at that time, but subsequently defendant had apologized for his actions upon that occasion and had excused said actions upon the plea that he (defendant) had been under the influence of liquor at the time.

Court then adjourned until 3 p. m.

W. K. Hyer, Jr.

Mr. Hyer was the first witness called at the afternoon session. He testified that he was a passenger on a train from Mobile to Pensacola in either January or February and that Mead Wilson was conductor of the train. There had been some disturbance on the train. The day following Williams, the defendant, had mentioned the disturbance to him and apologized therefor, as Mr. Hyer was accompanied by some ladies when the trouble

Revolted appearance, frightful itching, intense pain from Eczema

Cured to stay cured by
D. D. D. Prescription

Read this truthful letter from a woman who has been through the torture.



For several years I had sores and breaking out on my neck and arms, which was very painful, causing me many nights of wakefulness and unrest—the pain and itching was so severe at times that I could hardly stand it. I tried many different remedies without relief. A friend recommended D. D. D. The first application stopped the burning and itching sensation and gave me much relief.

I was completely cured by two bottles and my skin is clear of any eruptions of any kind. I feel like a new woman.

2011 Prospect Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. D. D. Prescription has our unqualified endorsement. For a long period of time we have been recommending it with astonishing results. The cures already effected have created a sensation in this community. If you have a skin affection come and inquire about the D. D. D. Remedy. It will be the means of making you a happier human being.

D. D. D. costs but \$1.00 a bottle, and is guaranteed to cure all skin diseases.

"Write the Medical Department, D. D. D. Company, Chicago, for free consultation and advice."

Hooton's Pharmacy

occurred. Defendant had stated that he had had a few drinks that day, which was responsible for his actions.

Milton B. Frank.

Mr. Frank testified that he knew defendant and had lived within 150 yards of him for nearly 5 years. He had seen defendant almost daily and had never noticed anything strange about his conduct.

Dr. E. F. Bruce.

Dr. Bruce stated that he had made an examination of the defendant, William F. Williams, as physician for an insurance company on July 30, 1904. He had questioned him relative to his antecedents and himself, but had discovered nothing indicating insanity.

Len LeBaron.

Mr. LeBaron is manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city; had held that position for about twenty years. The only other Western Union office in the city was a branch office at the union depot. Witness said the office hours on week days were from 7 to 11 p. m. and, upon the 7th day of July, 1905, the office had remained open during those hours.

This evidence was adduced to disprove the statement of Andrew Miller, brother-in-law of defendant, that the office was closed on July 7, and that he and defendant therefore went to the depot for the purpose of allowing defendant to practice telegraphy, thus accounting for defendant's presence at the depot at the time Constable Bobe and Edwin Dansby returned from Century after making an investigation relative to certain articles alleged to have been stolen. Witness stated that defendant had, at different times, visited the telegraph office for the purpose of practicing telegraphy.

Monroe Campbell.

Mr. Campbell, a train dispatcher employed by the L. & N. R. R., stated that he knew defendant and that defendant had been in the dispatchers' office at the union depot, but had never practiced telegraphy there as students were not allowed in the office except with express permission of the Chief Dispatcher. On July 7 witness was absent on a vacation, having left the day previous; J. C. Jones was working in his place at that time. Witness testified relative to the location of the yard office and the sub-station of the Western Union at the depot.

T. A. Bowman.

Mr. Bowman said he was employed as telegrapher in the yard office of the L. & N. R. R. and had been so employed for a period of about 18 months. He knew the defendant about 10 years and defendant had frequently visited him in the yard office, but had not practiced further than listening to the clicking of the telegraph instruments, as it was against the rules to allow anyone to operate the telegraph keys but regular operators. He recollected, finally, that defendant had on one or two occasions used the telegraph line to inquire regarding trains, but had not made a practice of using the line for practicing.

J. C. Jones.

Mr. Jones, the dispatcher who relieved Mr. Campbell, said that he was on duty from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. on July 7; he was acquainted with William F. Williams, the defendant, and that defendant had not practiced telegraphy during the hours he had been on duty that day or any other day.

Percy S. Hayes.

Mr. Hayes, upon being recalled, said that Joseph Bobe was jailer at the time witness visited the jail immediately after the arrest of Williams; witness could not say that Mr. Bobe was intoxicated, but stated that he appeared to have been drinking some. Witness first noticed the fumes of liquor while ascending to the cell where defendant was confined; he had not noticed the smell of liquor in the office of the jail when he first came in.

STATE CONCLUDES ITS CASE AND BEGINS ARGUMENT

The state then announced its case concluded and a recess of 15 minutes was taken to allow attorneys for state to confer relative to the argument to be made before the jury. Considerable more than the time specified was consumed before the state was ready to proceed but, a few minutes after 5 o'clock C. Moreno Jones opened the argument on behalf of the prosecution.

As soon as the taking of testimony was finished the mother and wife of defendant entered the court room and took seats behind the defendant. Both were outwardly calm and collected and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. The prisoner sat in a strained attitude during the arguments and watched them attentively. He still had the fan than he had been toying with all day and handled it nervously as the arguments proceeded.

C. Moreno Jones.

Mr. Jones made a severe arraignment of the defendant, characterizing his action as murder of the most cold-blooded and premeditated type. He went over the evidence adduced by the state with the utmost detail and scouted the idea that defendant was mentally unbalanced, ridiculing the theory advanced by the defense that the killing was due to temporary insanity. If the actions upon which the defense based its presumption of insanity were sufficient proof of mental incompetency then, Mr. Jones said, Escambia county was full of lunatics. He vividly portrayed the scene that occurred in John White's store on July 15 when the witness, entering the store, had shot down John White and Edwin Dansby and attempted the life of James White and Ernest Elliott without as much consideration as an ordinary man would give a dog.

Mr. Jones dwelt at considerable length upon the purchase of the revolver by defendant and the fact that he was evidently watching the movements of Bobe and Dansby when they returned from Century. The deed of Williams he denounced as the most diabolical in the history of Pensacola and asked that a verdict of murder

(Continued on Page 8.)

ON RAINY DAYS, TELEPHONE!

Don't get wet, and catch cold and ruin your clothes by coming down for drug store goods.

Just telephone us.

Our messenger will call for prescriptions and deliver the medicine.

Or, tell us just what you want, and we will send it out.

If in a hurry our telephone will save you a lot of time.

Let Us Fill Your Prescriptions.

WE HAVE FILLED OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SINCE WE HAVE BEEN IN BUSINESS.

W. A. D'ALEMBERTE,

Phone 109. Druggist and Apothecary. 121 S. Palafox.

No. 5603.
H. L. COVINGTON, President. M. E. CLARK, Cashier.
C. W. LAMAR, Vice-President. JNO. PFEIFFER, Asst. Cashier.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

OF PENSACOLA, FLA.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF UNITED STATES

Capital Stock, \$200,000 Surplus, \$40,000

DIRECTORS

Henry L. Covington,	S. J. Foshee,
J. M. Pfeiffer,	A. M. Avery,
Bryan Dunwoody,	W. H. Milton, Jr.,
Frank Reilly,	O. E. Maura,
W. S. Rosasco,	W. L. Cawthon,
T. F. McGourin,	C. A. O'Neal,
F. E. Brawner,	Dr. W. J. Hannah,
C. W. Lamar,	McKenzie Oerting,
J. R. Saunders,	Alex McGowan,
	C. M. Covington,

Accounts of Banks, Individuals, Corporations, and Firms Solicited.
Four per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits.

WM. H. KNOWLES, President. W. K. HYER, JR., V-Pres. and Cash.
THOS. W. BRENT, Asst. Cashier. W. N. ROBERTS, Asst. Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Pensacola, Fla.

DIRECTORS: F. C. Brent, W. A. Blount, Wm. H. Knowles
W. K. Hyer, Jr., D. G. Brent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD

We draw our own Bills of Exchange on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Holland, Spain, Belgium, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and other European countries.

Vessels disbursed upon the Most Favorable Terms, and their obligations taken Payable at Port of Destination Ten Days After Vessel Arrives there.

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent, in Connection with which we have a Private Department for the use of Renters.

Savings Department—Interest Paid on Deposits at Rate of 4 per cent per Annum.

L. HILTON GREEN, PRESIDENT. T. E. WELLES, VICE-PRESIDENT.
R. M. BUSHNELL, CASHIER. MANSFIELD MORENO, ASST. CASHIER.

Citizens National Bank,

of Pensacola, Florida.

Directors.

Geo. W. Wright, R. M. Robinson, Morris Bear, L. Hilton Green, T. E. Welles.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

J. S. REESE, President. E. W. MENEFEE, Cashier.
R. M. CARY, Vice-President.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF PENSACOLA.

Directors—L. J. Reeves, J. B. Reese, W. DeC. Kessler, R. M. Cary, W. A. D'Alemberte, T. A. Jennings.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

Name.	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Amount.
	inches south of NE Corner of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	5	5n	30w	1/4	1.30
Susan McDonald	50 ft. E. front by 105 ft. 20 ft. South of NE Corner of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	5	5n	30w	1/4	1.30
Lillian B. Gattin	50 ft. E. front by 210 ft. 300 ft. S. of NE Corner of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	5	5n	30w	1/4	1.55
J. W. White	50 ft. E. front by 210 ft. 717 ft. S. of NE Corner of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	5	5n	30w	1/4	1.25
J. L. Campbell	50 ft. E. front by 210 ft. 350 ft. S. of NE Cor. of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	5	5n	30w	1/4	1.25
W. J. Pace	South 37 ft. lots 8, 9, 10, blk. 44, New City of Pensacola.					6.54
L. Boley	All tract, blk. 155, Belmont numbering, City of Pensacola.					1.25
L. Boley	Lot 2, blk. 93, Belmont numbering, City of Pensacola.	19	2s	30w		2.74
J. T. Whiting	Lot 24, blk. 63, Belmont numbering, City of Pensacola.	23	2s	30w		1.09